GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING.

Of Alabama. ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN. Of Cumberland County. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT, SAMUEL J. PERSON. of New Hanever County.

No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE "It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat," by Rev.

Mr Foss .- Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48. "Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but LAST OF ALL FOR SCOTT.

Scott is a VAIN CONCERTED CONCOMB of a man. His brainsall that he has-are in his epauletts, and if he should be elected President, he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."-HORACE WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48. "In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, THERE IS WEARNESS IN ALL HE SAYS OR DOES ABOUT THE Presidency .-

Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a GRATUITOUS LETTER, making himself a candidate, IN WHICH ALL SORTS OF UNWISE THINGS WERE SAID TO RE-DATE. And since that time, WITH A PATULTY WHICH SEIZES UPON MEN WHO GET BEWILDERED IN GAZING AT THE WHITE THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN. "BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAM-INE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN Front street from Dock to Princess. THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELEC TED TO THE PRESIDENCY."-HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson. NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION !!!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION. "Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happily to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

" Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEW-ARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last .- Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

Col. Person's Appointments. Col. Person, the Democratic elector for this district, will addresss the people of Sampson county, at Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of this month, September. He will also address the people of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Tuesday the 28th of Sep-

County Court.

On Wednesday last, Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER resigned the Clerkship of the Court, in consequence of protracted ill health; and on Friday, DANIEL DICKson, Esq., was duly elected by said Court to fill the vacancy. Gen. MARSTELLER has served as Clerk of the Court for a number of years, giving entire satisfaction to the public; and it is with pain his friends and the public have been deprived of his useful-

The Court on Friday last passed an or ler to make Hilton Bridge free to the traveling public, and appointed as a committee to contract for rebuilding of the bridge, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Major John Walker, Gen. Alexander McRae, and H. L. Holmes, Esq.

The Discussion.

We have ever endeavored to make it an object, in the course of the short time we have had connection with the public press, which has been upwards of fifteen years, and the last eight years of that time in the town of Wilmington, to deal fairly and honorably with our political opponents; and we are just vain enough to believe that the intelligent portion, at least, of the Whig party of Wilmington so consider our course. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that we should find the Herald of last Saturday. after having had three whole days to reflect upon the matter, endeavoring to get up the impression that our report of the debate at the Court House on Tuesday last, was not a fair one. Now, it is well known that we made no pretensions towards a full report of the speeches. Our object was merely to give as correct a statement of facts as possible; and in this we think we succeeded ;-at least we know that there are a large number of very intelligent Whigs-Scott Whigs-who have expressed themselves pleased with the impartiality we manifested on the occasion. The Herald pretends to get over the mand for an extra session of the legislature. matter by endeavoring to give the words used by Mr. Banks. We pretended to no such thing, and the heavy rains, but a large yield was expected. so stated in one of our articles at the time. We have had the pleasure of Mr. Banks's company at least once since he addressed the people on citement prevailed regarding land titles in New Tuesday; and if he had any complaints to make, it is very probable he would have made them to us .-The fact is, Mr. B. had a bad cause to contend for, and he knew it. But we give him now, as we did in our first article, the credit of handling that cause in perhaps as masterly a style as any Whig could, who was desirous of dealing fairly towards his opponents. He certainly performed his part well, and made the audience laugh repeatedly, by his good-humored jokes, &c. He said all of his native State, on the 22d of June, 1848, passed he could well say, in behalf of the Whig candidates; a resolution of thanks for his gallant services and and we don't know how much more the Herald would have him to do. We wish it to be understood that the Herald does not pretend to deny any of the admissions made by Mr. Banks as they have been stated by us. He only complains that we did not give all he said. It was not necessary to do so; neither would our limited space have admitted of the whole speech, had we been able to take it down at the time and we doubt very much whether the Herald would have found, or would like to find, room for a great portion of it. The Herald should be more generous in Mexico in its demands upon our time and patience, as he is well aware our space is too precious to be wasted with eulogies on the services of the hero of Lundy's Lane, &o., just about this time especially.

Happiness is not in a cottage nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor learning, nor in ignorance, nor in passive life, but in doing right from right mo-

Why, some of the Democrats themselves ailmit that dr. Person was worsted, and that badly in the cisssion. We have no desire to mention names, but

Person's having been "worsted" in the discussion. Winfield Scott. till we read the above. We have heard it said that we even laughed at them ourself.

MR. JENIFER'S LETTER .-- We publish in to-day's paper the letter of Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, giving litical opinions, alone, are to form the basis of your his reasons for not supporting Gen. Scott. Mr. Jenifer, it will be seen from his letter, was a member of
the Baltimore Whig National Convention. We delegates from this district.

fr:- The Democrats of Pitt county will bold Mass Meeting at Greenville some time this month.

To the Commissioners. How old, and how big, ought a town to be before

t becomes a City? Ought not one HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN years to of 116 ayes to 36 nays." be old enough?

And is not, from Hilton to Greenfield, and from Aligator Creek (Brunswick county) to Pelaway's Butcher Pen, (New Hanover county.) big enough?

ry! And Wilmington covers something like four square miles of high land, and swamp land; (this last, cut up by canals, will be a Venice one day;) and Wilmington has, besides, some of the longest streets, and the most of them! But then, they are of the City are paved. The only patch of pavement in town, is around the Market. Cannot the citizens House, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO submit to the expense of a small beginning to pave DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD." the most central business parts of the streets, this winter? Will not the Commissioners make a beginning this fall? It would be a very great matter, only to pave Market street, up to Second street, and

> PROGRESSIVE AGE. Official Vote of North Carolina.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote North Carolina, for Reid and Manly in 1850, and Reid and lenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, and Yadkin with Surry; and as the votes of these counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Ta-

	1850.		1852.	
COUNTIES.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.
Alexander	919	270	230	361
Anson	213 502	1043	513	1088
Ashe	687	604	916	551
Burke	344	1341	489	1216
Buncombe	649	1035	684	946
Bladen	561	311	631	358
Bertie	431	526	420	527
Beaufort	537	814	554	847
Brunswick	260 412	306 693	271	343 714
Cabarrus	541	609	698	597
Camberland	1310	602	1388	783
Chowan	223	281	228	249
Columbus	454	165	443	198
Camden	85	497	122	488
Carteret	361	415	392	411
Cherokee	230	713	551	540
Caswell	1144	263	1013	270
Chatham	147	1149 640	980 196	995 600
Caldwell	457	185	603	178
Cleavelan l	820	297	870	305
Davidson	699	1159	746	951
Davie	313	577	345	490
Duplin	1035	226	1072	190
Edgecombe	1481	88	1425	104
Franklin	694	311	721	341
Granville	974	984	1063	1005 1524
Guilford	526 342	1772 317	480 361	347
Greene	367	397	406	363
Haywood	399	508	551	368
Halifax	536	485	541	551
Hertford	171	270	246	360
Hyde	316	422	408	368
Henderson	272	664	340	762
Iredell	279	1010	393	1035
Jones	182 849	221 638	240 883	214 733
Lenoir	477	255	459	267
Lincoln	1992	690	1934	680
Madison	30,112	7	168	278
Martin	595	313	676	260
Moore	589	671	646	615
Montgomery	171	631 484	209	706 451
Macon	390 1152	670	432 1421	721
Mecklenburg	909	80	1030	84
Nash New Hanover	1187	278	1342	350
Northampton	524	489	586	504
Onslow	715	186	696	167
Orange	1855	1634	1796	1528
Pasquotank	217	390	247	453
Perquimons	291	347	312	347
Pitt	583 577	329	649 ' 550	636
Person	626	. 562	760	693
Robeson	1107	337	1072	356
Rowan	649	890	712	776
Ratherford	937	500	506	1106
Randolph	354	1354	439	1279
Richmond	141	680	194	624
Sampson	853	507	905 1376	509
Surry	1352 1452	1017	1481	1206 1132
Stokes	66	834	80	896
Stanly	131	353	114	282
Wake	1450	979	1561	1102
Warren	689	183	697	162
Washington	291	189	297	247
Wayne	1091	221	1196	283
Wilkes	314	1373	393	1345
Yaney	632	456	694	336
Total	41,845	42,071	48,484	42,993
Total	42,071		42,993	
Part - Att and and a		THE PARTY		
THE PART WHILE I	2,774		5,491	1

Later from Texas and New Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14th .- Later advices from Texas have been received. There was a general de-

The cotton crop had suffered from the worm and Carvajal was at Roma, without men or means,

waiting for movements in the interior. Santa Fe advices to July 26th state that much ex-Mexico, and unless the government interferred se-

rious consequences were apprehended. At El Passo the Indians seized McGuffin's upper we trust, in a perspicuous manner : and to do so, we rancho, and killed a number of people encamped in

The Mexican Commandante had enforced a full tariff upon goods for the Chihuahua trade, and an immense stock was detained at El Passo.

TRIBUTES TO GENERAL PIERCE .- Notwithstanding the Whigs insinuate that Gen. Pierce did not do his duty in Mexico, and was a coward, the Legislature

distinguished bravery in Mexico. The vote on this resolution is worth recording. In the House it was unanimous. In the Senate, two voted against it. and they took occasion to explain their votes on the ground that they were men of peace, and could not applaud any of the achievements of war; at the same time expressing the highest re-

spect for Gen. Pierce. In 1848, the Legislature passed a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to be placed at the

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamer Black War-rior arrived last evening, with dates from Havana to between the friends of Gen. Scott and his opponents,

From the Elyria (Chio) Couries, July 27, 1852.

An Euruest Appeal to Anti-Slavery Men. FELLOW CITIZENS :- We avail ourselves of the present aspect of political affairs, to call your attention could do so were it necessary. The Journal, we sent aspect of political affairs, to call your attention suppose, has heard of the incident, of the bet made to a few considerations connected with the ensuing on the evening of the argument. in which a Whig wagered a member of the opposite party a five dellar hat, and left the decision to the first Democrat who should make his appearance. The induction of the ensuing to a few considerations connected with the ensuing paralleled efforts made by the South to sustain Fill-paralleled efforts made by the Sout who should make his appearance; and one coming the important trust confided to you by our laws, it along, without hesitation acknowledged that Mr. such a manner, as to secure the greatest amount of

bet having been made, or no admissions as to Col. lin Pierce, and the Whigs have nominated General

With the former, you are doubtless but little ac-Mr. Banks performed his part in a gentlemanly quainted. He has occupied a seat in the National fouse of Representatives, has served a few years in manner, and made the audience laugh more than the I'. S. Senate, and served during one campaign in once, by telling Scotch jokes, &c., &c. Why, sir, Mexico, holding a commission as Brigadier General, under Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. Of his private character as a citizen, we do not design to speak. His public acts, and po-

diversity of opinion. During his brief political career commend his letter to special attention of the Whig in Congress, he uniformly sustained every measure of importance which the slave-holders demanded, for the security and perpetuity of their cherished institutions, and uniformly opposed the construction of harbors. &c., on our Northern frontier. In proof of these facts we refer you to his votes while in Congress: and first, his opposition to the right of petition On Monday, the 26th of December, 1836, John Quincy Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was moved to lay it on the table. The motion was adopted by a vote

Franklin Pierce voted against the reception of the petition, and for laving it on the table. [See Conressional proceedings for December 26th, 1836.] On the 19th of January, 1837, 228 women of South Wey-Wilmington has been a Town more than a centu-

Franklin Pierce voted against these women having the right to petition Congress, and in favor of rejecting the petition. [See Cong. proceedings for

"The next day, John W. Davis moved to suspend the not paved. A City cannot be a City until the streets tions upon the subject of slavery." Franklin Pierce voted for the motion, although it

> was not adopted, because two-thirds of the members did not vote for it. [See Cong. proceedings for January 10, 1837.7 On the 18th day of January, 1837, Mr. Hawes offered the following resolution:

* Resolved. That all petitions, memorials, resolution, ous or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent to the subject of slavery, or to the abolition of slavery, shall, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and no further action had thereon?"

The record shows that Mr. Pierce was among its warmest supporters, and voted for the resolution. These facts, taken from the journals of the House. show that Mr. Pierce was a warm supporter of Ath-Kerr in 1852. The vote is official. Catawba and Gaston erton's infamous gag resolution, which forbid the revote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Meckception of any petition, relating to the subject of

importance to the people of the North, and almost universally opposed by the South. By reference to the journals, it will be seen that he has uniformly this purpose, and hence the following resolution, adopted at the late Baltimore Democratic Convention, meets his earnest approval:

" Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

The warmest supporters of Franklin Pierce, do not ry has been uniform, and always such as to command the approbation of the slavery propagandists. The following resolutions were adopted at the late Baltimore Democratic Convention:

" Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States, are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; That all efforts of the abolitionist or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political

"Resolved. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the tion in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this National Platform, will abide by and adhere to a fearful execution of the act known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so

be so changed as to impair its efficiency, without vi- in the following language : olating the Constitution. Not only does it do this, but it pledges the Democratic party to RESIST "all attempts at renewing. in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever agitation of the slavery question, under whatever the made"!! The shape or color the attempt may be made" !! The adoption of these resolutions by the Convention. would not of itself be a fatal objection to the support of Gen. Pierce. provided he did not approve their sentiments. But the contrary is unmistakably true. as the following extract from his letter of acceptance will abundantly prove:

Here is an unequivocal declaration that the prin-ciples set forth in the above resolutions, are his principles, and not only that, but he points with apparent satisfaction to the fact that no word or action of his life, has ever been in conflict with them. Can freemen at the North sustain such a man? Can they even permit a person entertaining such sentiments, to be elected to a post where his influence would be almost unlimited, without assuming a respons bility from which it would be impossible to es-

We have been thus minute, in alluding to the position of Gen. Pierce, because we do not design to do him injustice, and because we wish to contrast his position with that of Gen. Scott, that you may the better judge what your DUTY is, in the coming election. We shall present this matter in a candid, and shall be under the necessity of reviewing the position of the Whig party during the last two years,

on the question of slavery. The adoption of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850. has given rise to a diversity of sentiment in the He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination. He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to great injury should it occur, of which there were reports from the up of the last Congress known as she Compromise, the permatent maintenance of which with us is a question of parament the two portions of the party, entered largely into the contest which resulted in the nomination of Gen. Scott. A very large majority of the Northern whigs enterly renudiated the Fugitive law, and pronounced enterly renudiated the Fugitive law, and pronounced enterly resulted in the obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to great injury should it occur, of which there were reports from the up of the series of measures as a final to occur, of which there were reports from the up of the last Congress known as she Compromise, the permatence of which with us is a question of parament in the dividence of the same reports from the up of the last Congress known as she Compromise, the permatence of which there were reports from the up to occur, of which there were reports from the utterly repudiated the Fugitive law, and pronounced it unjust and oppressive, while a few in various sec-

Sept. 11th. At the time of her sailing all was quiet in Havana. The health of the city had much improved. The regulations for the prohibition of American newspapers is rigidly enforced.

well knowing that he hed not, and would not, express

lencing all agitation on that important subject. The result of the Convention is well known. The North rallied on Scott, and notwithstanding the un-

Now, an important question arises, shall we desert the man we have long souht to nominate, and by so Banks had the best of it? The Journal has heard good to yourselves, and to the principles which you doing, secure the election of Pierce, whose principles are fairly set forth in the foregoing extracts, or shall The two great political parties, have held their opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions, and have presented to you opposition of Southern slaveholders and their North-nominating Conventions. The Demonstrate of the same of the same opposition of the South compels us to oppose him. We do not the subject. We heard of no the subject. We heard of no the subject. We heard of no the subject in the same opposition of the same opposition of the subject in the same opposition of the subject in the same opposition of the subject in the same opposition of the s the nation. The Democrats have nominated Frank- tions, adopted at the Whig Convention, and ask a candid comparison with those adopted by the Democrats, and also, a careful perusal of the comments thereon, from various sources:

Resolved, That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included, are received and acquiesced in by the whigs of the U. States, as a settlement, in principle and in substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the na-

onality of the whig party, and the integrity of the Union." This resolution will never be sanctioned by the freemen of the North. It is unjust in its demands, and its adoption by the Convention imposed no obligation upon us to obey it. It is an interpolation upon the creed of the party, and we denounce the spir-it which prompted its adoption. But shall we desert the nominees of the Convention on this account ?-

Let us consider the matter in all its bearings. In accepting the nomination, Gen. Scott has not avowed himself in favor of silencing agitation, nor nomination with the resolutions annexed." and then declares himself in favor of several measures of great mportance, not alluded to in the Platform, among which are measures to secure an early settlement of the public domain "favorable to actual settlers," and "giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land for-

ces-regular or volunteer-on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service." He has always been in favor of protecting our commerce on the Northern Lakes, by constructing and repairing harbors, as his letters and public speeches show. On the subject of slavery he is frank and explicit. In a letter to T. P. Atkinson, Esq., dated Feb. 9th, 1843, he says:

"In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition on Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves.

Again he says, in the same letter:

"I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves-knowing that liberation without sending them in comfort to some position faorable to the 'pursuit of happiness,' would, in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves—unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety to both colors, to meliorate slavery, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION

It is elaimed by his opponents that the resolution to the South ? of the Whig Convention on the Compromise quesvoted against the bills that have been introduced for tion, is equally as objectionable as those of the Dem- Slave Law may be repealed without being met by all candid, unprejudiced men will admit, who care- Executive chair. He would veto its repeal because white are eighteen or nineteen left, as good white are the two Platforms. De Pollon Della Control of the two Platforms tor of the National Era, (Free Soil paper,) a high- judgment." Again, the Democratic Platform deminded and candid man, and one who cannot be ac- clares, in effect, that its repeal would be unconstitu-

wherever, and however, the attempt may be made.'

The latter says-'The Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be garded so by slaveholders, while the election of

One 'deprecates' and will 'discountenance,' the other will 'resist'—a stronger word, with a broader meaning.— One will discountenance a renewal of the agitation of the

questions settled by the Compromise and the Fugitive Law; the other will resist the renewal of 'the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color.' The Whig resolve does not exclude the agitation in regard to slavery in the District, the coastwise slave trade, claims on Congress for indemnifying for slaves, the bearings of slavery on the question of the annexation of Cuba, on the possible dismemberment of Mexico, and the future annexation of its northern States; or on the policy sometimes attempted to be brought to the attention of Congress, of colo-onizing the free people of color. But the Democratic re-solve does exclude all this, by its pledge to 'resist all at for once let the arrogant demands of the South be

does, in the comprehnsive, unqualified term, 'under whatever shape or color.'"

changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color, the attempt The position that Dr. Bailey occupies, as an acknowledged leader in the anti-slavery movements of eration. He sees the impending evils that will in-This resolution not only sustains the Compromise evitably follow the election of Gen. Pierce, and his Measures, but it makes the Fugitive Slave Law a ardent desire to avert them. prompts him to state part of the constitution, by alledging that it cannot frankly his preference for Gen. Scott, which he does "Our appeal is not to the 'leaders,' but to the People

-Secondly, with a view to prevent a larger draft on the party that supports Scott, than on the party that supports

We appeal to anti-slavery men of all parties, and earnestly entreat you to consider dispassionately the facts we have presented. We regard the interests were a Mexican, I would ask you, "Have you not "I accept the nomination upon the Platform adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me, as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I think I can ifornia, and the hopes of freemen are crushed forevalue. Thomas Corwin's speech, delivered in the U.S. Sentate. Feb. 11, '47—copied from Greely's Whig Almanac, Barque Prescott, Chase, from Boston, in ballast, to O.G.

Barque Prescott, Chase, from Boston, in ballast, to O.G.

Barque Prescott, Chase, from Boston, in ballast, to O.G.

Parsley.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, 8 days from Boston, to Adams,

Parsley.

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, 8 days from Boston, to Adams,

Parsley.

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, 8 days from Boston, to Adams,

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, 8 days from Boston, to Adams, hope will cheer us on to a day of triumph, not far of '48. distant in the future. We think a careful survey of the whole question will lead you to support Gen'l Scott, as the only means of accomplishing this great

It is also charged by the opponents of Gen. Scott. that he sustains the Compromise measures as a "finality." If this were true, the slave-holders, who certainly are pleased with the Platform, would supsupposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of Sept 20.—Steamer Gov port him. But on the contrary, they deny that he is in favor of them, and assert that he is an Abolitionist, and that "his policy, if he should be elected would be warped and shaped to conform to their views. Read the following extracts from a paper signed by nine members of Congress from the South,

"Washington, July 3d, 1852.

tions of the country, took the opposite position, and the Compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters, he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fif-Those who opposed this measure, selected General Scott, as their choice for the Presidency, and urged his nomination with all the zeal they could command. Those who sustained the Compromise, unimand. Those who sustained the Compromise the Union Since the passage of the Compromise a vessel 55 feet in length. The content of the content of the content of the Compromise and the Comp

W. BROOKE, of Miss.
ALEXANDER WHITE, of Ala.
JAMES AMBERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. TOOMES, of Ga.

JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

M. P. GENTRY, of Tenn,
C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tenn."

The Press of the slaveholders also denounce him nimself in favor of making them a finality, and si- as an Abolitionist. Read the following extracts from

The most vital interests of the South are at stake in this contest. If the Scott and Seward wing of the Whig party triumph, the offices of the Government will be filled with

nies of Slavery." The Macon, (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, says: We not only disapprove the nomination of Gen. Scott, but we conceive it to be the duty of every Southern man to use every legitimate means to effect his defeat. Party prej-

The Augusta Chronicle says : "He is the candidate of the Free Soil and 'higher law' wing of the Whig party, whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of

The Columbia Republican says: "They (the Whigs) have suffered the counsels of that pes-tilent Abolitionist, Seward, to prevail, and defeat is inevita-

The Charleston Standard says: "He who would put himself, as Gen. Scott has done, un-

der the guardianship of such a man as Seward, is not the man to be trusted by the South." The Editor of the Southern Press (Southern Rights

paper.) says:
"It seems to me, that a 'masterly inactivity' would no answer in this case ; and that for the sake of our friends, and the ultimate triumph of our principles, it was important

The Times (Columbus. Ga.) goes more precisely J. Eli Gregg, Gen. W. W. Harllee, Marion, into the reasons why Slavery requires that Scott should not be elected It says:

"About the time that Gen. Pierce was engaged in Con gress, opposing and attempting to put down the Abolitionists, Gen. Scott was giving them 'aid and comfort.' While Gen. Pierce was attempting to take from these Abolitionists the handle they wanted to make of a 'denial of the right of petition,' by contending that it was best to receive them. does he consider the adoption of this resolution as a but to lay them on the table and take no further notice of finality." He simply asserts that he "accepts the them—Gen. Scott not only wanted these petitions received, nomination with the resolutions annexed." and then e eive, refer and to REPORT upon petitions relating to domes-tic slavery as in the case of all other petitions. That is, that Congress was bound to treat the intermeddlers in our own affairs 'relating to domestic slavery' with as much re-

We might multiply extracts from Southern papers. all showing the same objection to Gen. Scott, but our limits forbid. We have laid the whole matter fairly before you and ask you to decide which of the two candidates you prefer. Scott was nominated by fifteen whig Congressmen who will not support Scott. Northern men, opponents to slavery, and is now op- Well, we shall treat him to twenty-four members of posed by the South for reasons fully stated in the above. Pierce received the entire Southern vote. 1844, but who will not now support General Scott : with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, and is in every respect, satisfactory to them. Will the North desert Scott, under these circumstances, and suffer

the slave-holders to triumph? Let us reason with you further. The anti-slavery men hold the balance of power in nearly every Northern State. We will suppose they refuse to vote for either Scott or Pierce, and support John P. Hale, or some other person to be nominated by the Free Soilers, in August next. The Democratic vote would not be weakened thereby, for far the greater portion of them are from the Whig party. Their voting thus would secure nearly every Northern State for Pierce. THE FAVORITE OF THE SLAVE-HOLDERS; and the South would gain a triumph, such as they never before achieved! Would this be acting the part of consistent men? Would the Free Soilers delight in the defeat of Scott, under such circumstances of triumph

Again, with Scott as our President, the Fugitive ocrats. This imputation is untrue and unjust; as an Executive veto Not so with Gen. Pierce in the fully examine the two Platforms. Dr. Bailey, Edilits principles "command the approbation of his cused of Whig tendencies, speaks thus of the two tional. Pierce says that declaration is correct, and claim that he is entitled to any merit, as an antislavery man. This would be so utterly inconsistent
with all his public acts, both while he was in Congress, and since his nomination, that it would be
folly to attempt it. His course in relation to slave
The warmest supporters of Frankfin Pierce, do not

We have to say that they differ as it respects agitation
on the subject of slavery. The Whig resolve does not go so
far as the Democratic. The former says—

And we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus
settled, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance
all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever,
wherever, and however, the attempt may be made?

believing this, he would be compelled to veto its repeal, if he paid any regard to his oath. With Gen.
Scott, it may be so amended as to give the fugitive
a trial by jury—for the Whig resolution is not inimical to a change in this respect. Gen Pierce is
pledged to resist any change in the law whatever,
wherever, and however, the attempt may be made? believing this, he would be compelled to veto its rethat will impair its efficiency, and hence he would veto such a bill. The nomination of Gen. Scott was Pierce would be a signal for the dismemberment of. and the extention of slavery over Mexico-the unwarrantable seizure of Cuba, and a triumph to the South unequaled in the history of the damning curse

For these reasons, regarding the present position of Gen. Scott as antagonistical to the further extention of slavery, we feel it to be our duty, as citizens of this republic, having a due regard for the welfare coming election. The North have triumphed in his denied. This result will surely follow, if anti-slavery men vote as a due regard for their professions demands. We submit these propositions to your judgment, and ask a candid perusal, believing that the Miles Costin prejudice you have may entertain against the reso-

lution of the Whigs relating to the Compromise, will not prevent you from supporting the election of Gen. N. B. GATES, STEPHEN B. WOLCOTT, ORRIN COWLES. GEO. G. WASHBURN, WESLEY VINCENT, CLARK ELDRED, WM. H. PLUMB, O. R RYDER.

N. P. JOHNSON, N. H. MANTER, L. CALKINS.

July 23d, 1852.

EXTRACT FROM CORWIN'S MEXICAN SPEECH -"The Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room " If I with 40 possengers.

This same Corwin is a strong advocate for the election of Winfield Scott.

THE ALPHABET .- The twenty-six letters of the

of the letters. THE SANTEE AND PEE DEE RICE FIELDS.—Through the attention of Capt. Magee, of the steamer Nina, who Sept. 17—Schr. Mary F. Lutterloh, Somers, for Philadelphia. by Geo. Harriss; with 1623 bbls. rosin. Schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset the attention of Capt. Magee, of the steamer Nina, who arrived from Georgetown yesterday, we learn that all & Brown. the Santee plantations situated above that of Mr. W. Bull Pringle, have been overflowed and have suffered To prevent all mistakes and misapprehensions, we, the undersigned, members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents respectively, and to all who may take interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands, before the American people, for the following fields, it is feared that another rise may take place, Worth; with one boat in tow. it occur, of which there were reports from the up country. Capt. M. handed us a specimen of the up of the country. which will, without doubt, do great injury should it

water that has lately descended this river. DREDGING BOAT. - Our enterprising fellow citizen, Worth. Prominent among the leading politicians who urporportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportating five hundred dollars to be placed at the proportation of Gen. Scott, are Wm. H. Sew gard of New York, Lewis D. Campbell and Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a forming a channel of Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a forming a channel of Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a forming a channel of Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a forming a channel of Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a forming a channel of Samuel Samu ment it so well deserves; our wharves and rivers

We insert to-day an extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Merthe leading Whig paper in various Southern States: Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mer-The Nashville Union utters its cry of alarm, and cury of the 27th ult., in relation to the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, for the benefit of this company. The writer pays but a just and merited tribute to our worthy and attentive representative, Gen. John McQueen, for his able and effective services in those matters which concern the interest of his constituency. The passage of this bill was of great service to the Company at the present time, as it relieved them from the payment of some eighty to one hundred thousand dollars to the custom houses, in cash, for duties on their iron, and gives them an opportunity of paying it in mail service to the Government, in four years; giving them in the meantime. the carrying of the mail, and thereby securing them the great line of travel from North to South. The Company, through their President and Directors have been striving since December for the passage of this act, and it is owing much to the energy and efficiency of Gen. McQueen and Hon Mr. Ash, member from Wilmington, N. C., that it has been carried in the mass of business, much of which had been thrown overboard for want of time in Congress at the session just closed .- Marion Star.

Cheraw and Darlington R. R.

We learn that this Company organized on the 3ist ult, at Cheraw, by electing the following officers: President-Dr. Thomas Smith of Society Hill.

D. rectors - Major A. Macfarlan, T. E. B. Pigues, promptly and openly to sustain the nominees of the Demo-cratic party, and oppose the triumph of Gen. Scott, and the evil influences which surround him."

Col. E. B. C. Cash, Cheraw; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, C. Coker, Marlborough; A. Sparks, jr., Society Hill; Col. E. W. Charles, Geo. I. W. McCall, Darlington; Col. E. B. C Cash, Cheraw; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, C.

The amount of Stock subscribed is about \$160,-000, including \$20,000 subscribed by the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Company, under the order of the Board of Directors, to be paid for in the transportation of iron and materials, and transportation on the Cheraw and Darlington railroad by the Manchester R. R. Company, which subscription was accepted by the stockholders at Cheraw.

We further learn that the stockholders adopted the location of a line touching Darlington C. H. on the west and crossing Black Creek at or near Pine Log church, by which a subscription of some \$30,000 was secured, which was taken on that condition. The final location of the road and commencement of the work, we have no doubt will take place by or before the first of January next - Marion Star.

The editor of the Journal has been calling for the present Congress, who supported Henry Clay in

James Abererombie, of Alabama. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, Edward C. Cabell, of Florida, Joseph P. Caldwell, of North Carolina, Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, Merideth P. Gentry, of Tennessee, Joshaa K. Giddings, of Ohio, John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania, James Johnson, of Georgia, Aristide Landry, of Louisiana, Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, Frederick P. Martin, of New York, John Moore, of Louisians, Eben Newton, of Ohio, David Outlaw, of North Carolina, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, of New York, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, James F. Strother, of Virginia, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, Christopher II. Williams, of Tennessee.

Alexander White, of Alabama. The editor of the Journal may leave out five or six of those whom he may pronounce whigs as the moon ever shone on; then there is room left for three or four doubtful cases, that the Scottites may whip in. for aught we know. There will be remaining about fifteen inflexible cases that will stand the fire. Eleven of these have published their dissent from Scott's nomination. The others are marked dissenters, and have not yet corrected the repeated pullication of their determination not to support the whig candidate for President .- Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MARC, to Miss Eliza Smrrn, all of this county.

In Columbus County, N. C., on the 29th of June, 1852, Major Jostan Powell, aged about 55 years. In Columbus County, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERCE, wife of Jonathan Pierce, aged about 65 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Sept. 16-Schr. Kensington, Foster, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss. Schr. Aleyona, Whitaker, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with indze. Schr. Col. Satterly, Jones, from Charleston, in ballast, to

Schr. Matilda E Wells, Pearson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin 17-Sehr. Helene, Derrickson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin Schr. Patrick Henry, Knudson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co. 17 - Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, to Geo Harriss: with mdze.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks; with one boat in tow Schr. Eclipse, Goslee, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville,

to E. J. Lutterloh Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. 18-Steamer Henrictta, Watson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux. U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, 18-Barque Muskingum, Lancaster, from Liverpool, to

Bro. & Co.; with mdze.
19-Sehr. H. Hallock, Pow, 3 days from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Brig David Duffell, Zoll, from New York, to George Har-

Sehr. Alarie, Crary, 72 hours from New York, to DeRos. Alphabet may be transposed 624.448.401,733,239.360.000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand mil-Schr. Albion, ----, from Jacksonville, to A. Martin; which pages contained forty different transpositions with 35 passengers.

> Schr. Champion, McDirmid, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown. Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabun, for Shallotte, by DeRosset &

> 17-Steamer Evergreen, Parker, for Fayetteville, by A. 18-Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Steamer Gov. Graham. Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C.

Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with passengers.
20-Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Pearson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.
Schr. Col. Satterly, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 75

passengers.

ment it so well deserves; our wharves and rivers need very much, this sort of improvement.

Commercial*, 18th inst

OF There is an infinite deal of truth in this short sentence: "Nothing great ever yet succeeded that was not hissed at by something very small."

**PHILADELPHIA*, Sept. 18.—No change in Cotton.—Flour—1400 bbls. good brands sold at \$4 50 per bbl. There has been an increased demand for Wheat, and sales have been made at 90 a 95 cts. for fair and prime new Southern Red, and \$1 01 a \$1 02 for Pennsylvania. Yellow Corn 70 a 71 cents. Southern Oats \$5 cents per bushel. Whiskey, in barrels, 24½ cts. per gallou.